



Office of the President of the Philippines
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER ON THE PEACE PROCESS

MEMORANDUM

FOR : HON. PAQUITO N. OCHOA JR.
Executive Secretary

FROM : *Teresita Quintos Deles*
SECRETARY TERESITA QUINTOS DELES
Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process

SUBJECT : SUBMISSION OF OPAPP FY 2014 ANNUAL
ACCOMPLISHMENTS REPORT

DATE : 27 April 2015

This is to respectfully submit to the Honorable Executive Secretary the FY 2014 Annual Accomplishment Report of the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process.

Thank you for your steadfast support to the peace process.



Office of the President of the Philippines
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER ON THE PEACE PROCESS

ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT FY 2014

The achievement of just and lasting peace stands as one of the major cornerstones of the Aquino Administration. Chapter 8 of the Updated Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2011-2016 lays down two tracks towards achieving the Peace Subsector goal of enabling communities in areas affected by and vulnerable to armed conflict to return to peaceful conditions where they can achieve their desired quality of life. Track 1 seeks to achieve the negotiated political settlement of all internal armed conflicts. The Complementary Track aims to address causes and impacts of internal armed conflicts and other issues that affect the peace process through development, justice and governance interventions. In support of the Complementary Track, the government implements the PAyapa at MAsaganang PamayaNAn (PAMANA) which is the national peacebuilding framework and program for areas affected by and vulnerable to armed conflict. Together, the two tracks form the Aquino Administration's policy agenda for peacebuilding.

This report presents the meaningful progress and achievements of the Philippines in its struggle to resolve armed conflict to achieve shared peace and development in the country. Prospects for the peace process are also presented, with a discussion on the work that still needs to be done to deliver a just, inclusive and durable peace for the Filipino people.

TRACK 1: NEGOTIATED POLITICAL SETTLEMENTS OF ALL INTERNAL ARMED CONFLICTS ACHIEVED

I. PEACE NEGOTIATION

Government of the Philippines- Communist Party of the Philippines/New Peoples' Army/National Democratic Front (GPH-CPP/NPA/NDF) Peace Process

Following an impasse in the regular negotiation track since June 2011, and the failure of the Special Track in February 2013, discreet and unofficial discussions were carried out in September to December 2014 by a designated team of private emissaries under the guidance of OPAPP in an effort to facilitate the revival of peace talks with the CPP/NPA/NDF. This has resulted in consensus points for the possible resumption of talks with clear milestones and a timeline to reach an initial peace agreement for the implementation of a nationwide truce and a roadmap to a doable political settlement

within the remaining term of this administration. This is in view of GPH strategy of pursuing a time-bound and agenda-based framework to forge a political settlement with the CPP/NPA/NDF towards the reduction and elimination of violence in communities.

Although certain issues that have stalled the talks in the past still need to be worked out, prospects for the resumption of talks are positive. OPAPP is completing preparations in anticipation of a resumption including the reconstitution of its negotiating team, consolidating government consensus on the proposed negotiation strategy and agenda, and developing a strategic communications plan to draw public support for the process and ensure the GPH's moral and political high ground, whatever the outcome of the process. The Royal Norwegian Government has fully come on board to support the process, with full awareness of past pitfalls that must be avoided.

Meanwhile, a complementary track (PAMANA projects in areas affected by CPP/NPA/ NDF) to the negotiations is gaining ground and allowing local communities to own and pursue peace building initiatives. The convergence approach to good governance and development efforts, which was necessitated by the GPH's desire to move the peace process with the CPP/NPA/NDF forward, created a platform to address causes of conflict (i.e., poverty and the development gap in the CPP/NPA/NDF-affected communities and issues feeding the insurgency).

II. AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

Government of the Philippines-Moro Islamic Liberation Front (GPH-MILF) Peace Process

The Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro (CAB)

The CAB was signed last 27 March 2014, culminating 17 years of negotiations between the Government of the Philippines (GPH) and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF). The CAB embodies the comprehensive political settlement that aims to provide a just and lasting solution to the armed conflict in Mindanao. It consists of twelve (12) documents including the following:

- Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro (FAB) (signed 15 October 2012)
- Annex on Transitional Arrangements and Modalities (signed 27 February 2013)
- Annex on Revenue Generation and Wealth Sharing (signed 13 July 2013)
- Annex on Power Sharing (signed 08 December 2013)
- Annex on Normalization (signed 25 January 2014)
- Addendum on Bangsamoro Waters and Zones of Joint Cooperation (signed 25 January 2014)

Towards the implementation of the CAB, the following political, security and socio-economic development milestones have been achieved:

A. The Draft Bangsamoro Basic Law (BBL)

The BBL will establish the new Bangsamoro political entity and will enforce the agreements reached in the CAB. The BBL is the legal instrument that will pave the way for the creation of the Bangsamoro political entity, which is envisioned to embody the Bangsamoro people's aspirations for self-determination. Upon the ratification of the BBL in a plebiscite, the ARMM will be deemed abolished and will cease to exist. An interim government called the Bangsamoro Transition Authority (BTA) will be created to prepare for the transition of the region to the Bangsamoro Government until the May 2016 national and local elections.

The draft BBL was turned over to Congress on 10 September 2014.¹ Public consultations with stakeholders from various sectors have since been conducted by members of the House of Representatives and the Senate aimed towards ensuring inclusiveness, participation and transparency in the process. As of December 2014, the House of Representatives has conducted a total of 33 public consultations, 20 of which were conducted in Mindanao, 2 in the Visayas and 2 Northern Luzon and 9 in-house hearings in Manila, while the Senate conducted 1 in-house hearing and 3 public consultations in Mindanao. Public consultations are scheduled to resume in January 2015 and plenary deliberations in February 2015.

B. The Normalization Process

Simultaneous with the political processes for the establishment of the Bangsamoro are activities being undertaken in support of the Normalization process. Normalization is the process whereby communities can achieve their desired quality of life, which includes the pursuit of sustainable livelihood and political participation within a peaceful deliberative society. It aims to ensure human security in the Bangsamoro and build a society that is committed to basic human rights where individuals are free from fear of violence or crime and where long-held traditions and values continue to be honored. It is composed of the four (4) main components with the following accomplishments:

1. Security

a. Transitional Components of Normalization

¹ In the Senate, the draft BBL has been filed as Senate Bill 2408 with 17 sponsors led by the Senate President. In the House of Representatives, it was filed as House Bill 4994 with 13 sponsors led by the Speaker.

During the transition stage, Normalization will be based on the principle of partnership between the GPH and the MILF working together to secure peace on the ground. To ensure effective security collaboration, several joint mechanisms have been established such as the Joint Normalization Committee (JNC)² that shall coordinate the different processes in Normalization and the Joint Peace and Security Committee (JPSC) that will assist the JNC in establishing the security arrangements in the Bangsamoro during the Normalization process.

b. Decommissioning

The MILF will undertake a graduated program for decommissioning of its forces so that they are put beyond use. This process includes activities aimed at achieving a smooth transition for the BIAF members to productive civilian life.

An Independent Decommissioning Body (IDB)³ has been created to oversee the gradual process of decommissioning of the MILF forces and weapons.

Currently, the IDB is undertaking the following activities: ongoing preparatory work for its organizational and funding support; finalization of the draft Implementing Guidelines on Decommissioning, which was presented to the Security Cluster; and, preparations for a ceremonial turnover of firearms. In accordance with the Normalization Annex, 75 crew-served and high-powered firearms will be turned over.

c. Policing

An Independent Commission on Policing (ICP) has been formed to recommend the appropriate policing framework for the Bangsamoro. On 14 April 2014, the ICP transmitted to the GPH and MILF Peace Panels their final report consisting of 108 recommendations for the police force in the Bangsamoro to the negotiating panels, upon which it was deemed abolished.

The Security component of the Normalization Program also includes the redeployment of the Armed Forces of the Philippines from or within the conflict-affected areas and the disbandment of Private Armed Groups (PAGs) and other armed groups.

² It is composed of three (3) members each from the GPH, namely, DDG Zenonida Brosas (Co-Chair), MGen. Leo Ferrer (Ret.) and MGen Ariel Bernardo (Ret.); and, the MILF, namely, Muhammad Nasif (Co-Chair), Atty. Naguib Sinarimbo and Said Sheik.

³ It is composed of three (3) foreign experts, namely HE Haydar Berk (Turkey) who is the Chair, BGen Jan Erik Wilhemsen Ret. (Norway), Major Muhammad Aiman Syazwi bin Haji, Abdul Rahim (Brunei); and, four (4) local experts, namely, LtGen Rey Ardo (Ret), Prof Mario Aguja, Von Al Haq, and Isah Bato who have been jointly nominated by the Parties.

2. Socio-Economic Development

As part of the normalization process, the MILF and GPH agreed to intensify development efforts for rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of the Bangsamoro. In particular, socio-economic programs will be instituted to address the needs of BIAF members, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and poverty-stricken communities in the Bangsamoro.

Thus, the government national line agencies have budgeted P2.46 Billion in the 2015 Government Appropriation Act (GAA) to support the socio-economic development programs particularly on education, health, livelihood and social-protection types of program for the MILF combatants to be decommissioned. Decommissioning is a process that includes activities aimed at achieving a smooth transition for the MILF combatant members to productive civilian life.

Efforts shall be made to align the socio-economic interventions with the overall Bangsamoro Development Plan (BDP).

3. Confidence-building measures

Alongside the delivery of socio-economic assistance for the decommissioned MILF combatants, the Annex on Normalization provides for confidence-building measures that may be undertaken through the Joint Task Forces from government and MILF that have been constituted for the six acknowledged camps with the end in view of transforming these areas into peaceful and productive communities.

On 23 November 2014, the Parties signed a document providing for the implementation of the Department of Agriculture's (DA) farmer's assistance program.

In terms of proposals on amnesty as well as pardon and other legal processes, these have been reviewed and will be subjected to further discussion by the joint working group previously constituted by the Panels for this purpose.

4. Transitional Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC)

The TJRC was officially launched in Cotabato City and Manila on October 4 and October 11, respectively. It is an independent body tasked to undertake a study and recommend to the Panels appropriate mechanisms to address legitimate grievances and correct historical injustices towards healing and reconciliation. It is composed of three persons namely, Mo Bleeker who serves as the Chair and a Special Envoy of the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA) and two local experts, Atty. Cecilia Jimenez and Atty. Ishak Mastura.

In fulfillment of its mandate, the TJRC will undertake consultations with stakeholders for which it has enlisted the assistance of a group of facilitators which will engage in a “listening process” with members of the community. Another activity identified by the TJRC’s is the setting up of a website to serve as a platform of narratives on restorative justice and healing the past.

C. Sajahatra Bangsamoro Program

Complementary to these developments in the peace negotiations with the MILF was the implementation of the Sajahatra Bangsamoro Program (SBP), a socio-economic program launched last 11 February 2013 which aimed to uplift the health, education, and livelihood conditions of Bangsamoro communities. As of December 2014, the program has achieved the following:

1. Health

- 11,000 beneficiaries are enrolled for health insurance (Philippine Health Insurance Corporation)
- 16,194 children are currently participating in the Supplementary Feeding Program (Department of Social Welfare and Development)

2. Education

- 1,030 availed of skills development trainings (Technical Education and Skills Development Authority)
- 639 grantees are enrolled in the Study Grant Program (Commission on Higher Education)
- 50 Madaris have been provided with financial assistance (Department of Education)

3. Livelihood

- Ten (10) communities have received agriculture related assistance (farm-input, implements and livestock) (Department of Agriculture)
- Close to 11,000 beneficiaries provided with community work related to disaster preparedness activities through the Cash for Work Program (Department of Social Welfare and Development)
- The National Greening Program is being implemented in 1,000 hectares of land to enable sustainable human development and economic and ecological security for the benefit of communities (Department of Environment and Natural Resources)

D. Bangsamoro Development Plan (BDP)

Building on the gains of the CAB, the BDP is the blueprint for the development of the Bangsamoro into a just, peaceful and prosperous society. It encapsulates the vision, strategy and recommendation for the socio-economic recovery and development of the Bangsamoro during the transition period and after the installation of the new Bangsamoro government.

The BDP was formulated by the Bangsamoro Development Agency (BDA), the development arm of the MILF, in extensive consultation and collaboration with Bangsamoro communities and various stakeholders, including national and regional government agencies, civil society organizations and development partners. It covers seven thematic concerns, namely:

1. Economy and Livelihood
2. Infrastructure
3. Social Services
4. Environment and Natural Resources
5. Governance and Justice
6. Culture and Identity
7. Security

It was launched by the MILF Central Command at Camp Darapanan on 2 November 2014 and was presented during the Philippine Development Forum (PDF) on the Bangsamoro held last 5-6 November 2014 in Davao City. The forum served as a venue where the Bangsamoro Development Plan (BDP) was formally introduced to the President, members of the cabinet, foreign dignitaries national and local government units, donor agencies, international financial institutions, business chambers, as well as sectoral and interest groups to map out and coordinate socioeconomic development efforts and objectives for the Bangsamoro and the entire island-region of Mindanao.

Government of the Philippines-Moro National Liberation Front (GPH-MNLF) Peace Process

A. Initiatives Towards the Completion of the Tripartite Implementation Review Process for the 1996 Final Peace Agreement

The government has continuously engaged the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) and the MNLF towards the completion of the Tripartite Implementation Review Process for the 1996 Final Peace Agreement.

In a resolution adopted during the 40th Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers (CFM) held on 9-11 December 2013 in Conakry, People's Republic of Guinea, the body urged the OIC Secretary General "to exert his efforts to find common grounds between the Parties to the Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro and the 1996 Agreement on the implementation of the 1976 Peace Agreement and develop a mechanism to ensure that the gains of the 1996 Final Peace Agreement on the implementation of the 1976 Peace Agreement are preserved and the Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro and its Annexes are fully implemented with the end goal of integrating the gains achieved in these peace agreements in the Bangsamoro Basic Law."

This call was reiterated on the 41st Session of the CFM held on 11 June 2014 in Jeddah.

Briefings with the Ambassadors of the Organization of Islamic Conference-Peace Committee for Southern Philippines (OIC-PCSP) in Manila were held at the DFA last 04 April and 30 May 2014 to provide updates on the developments on the MNLF leaders and the implementation of the CAB. During these activities, the GPH appealed to the Ambassadors of the OIC-PCSP to unify the Moro Fronts, put a closure to the TRP and support the CAB.

A site-visit to various PAMANA projects in Tawi-tawi by Ambassadors and/or representatives of the OIC-PCSP member-countries were organized by OPAPP, the DFA and the PLGU last 4 June 2014. This included interaction with the community members and consultation meeting with the MNLF leaders and women of Tawi-Tawi. Eleven (11) ambassadors and representatives of the OIC member states namely Egypt, Malaysia, Turkey, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria, Iraq, Brunei, Libya and Indonesia. The visit served as a venue for Secretary Teresita Quintos Deles, OIC countries' ambassadors and members of the MNLF to discuss ways to move forward the tripartite engagement towards full implementation of the 1996 Final Peace Agreement.

B. Formation of Bangsamoro Coordination Forum

Towards the completion of the TRP, the OIC adopted a roadmap to first effect the unification of the different MNLF factions and to operationalize the Bangsamoro Coordination Forum (BCF) as a platform for dialogue and cooperation between the MNLF and MILF before convening the Tripartite Review Process (TRP).

The BCF was able to move forward with the convening of the MNLF and MILF through OIC special Envoy for the Peace in Southern Philippines Ambassador Sayed Kassem El-Masry in a series of meetings after the 41st Session of the CFM.

The BCF was formally activated and operationalized last 14 October 2014. It serves as the mechanism for the MNLF and MILF to coordinate and consolidate their efforts

toward achieving the aspirations of the Bangsamoro people. Through the BCF, common grounds between the 1996 Final Peace Agreement and the Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro shall be identified in view of harmonizing the two peace tracks and ensuring that the gains from these peace agreements shall be sustained.

During the second round of meetings of the BCF on 12-14 November 2014, a Joint Communiqué was signed by Mohagher Iqbal for the MILF, Atty. Randolph Parcasio for the MNLF and His Excellency Ambassador Sayed Kassem El-Masry containing agreements, which included the establishment of an Executive Bureau of the BCF composed of the MNLF (3), MILF (3) and the OIC (1); and, the establishment of the BCF Secretariat office in Cotabato City, among others.

C. Integration of 42 consensus points into the BBL

The 42 consensus points, which resulted from the seven-year old GPH-OIC-MNLF Tripartite Implementation Review Process, have been integrated into the proposed Bangsamoro Basic Law. Efforts have also been undertaken to engage the OIC and the MNLF to gain their support for the BBL.

Government of the Philippines - Cordillera Bodong Administration/ Cordillera Peoples' Liberation Army (CBA-CPLA) Peace Process

In 4 July 2011, the GPH signed a Closure Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the Cordillera Bodong Administration/Cordillera Peoples' Liberation Army (CBA-CPLA). The MOA provided for the final disposition of arms and forces of the CBA-CPLA and its transformation into a potent, socio-economic unarmed force. By the end of the year, the following have been accomplished in line with the MOA components:

- A. **Final disposition of arms and forces.** Of the 444 firearms inventoried, 336 have been turned-in, six (6) have been licensed and the rest are due for turn-in.
- B. **Transformation of the CBA-CPLA into a legal entity for socio-economic development.** The CPLA is now duly registered in the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as the Cordillera Forum for Peace and Development, Inc. (CFPDI) and has undergone a Leadership Training Seminar and other workshops to help in their transition into a socio-economic organization.
 - **Economic Integration.** 168 former CPLA members and/or their next-of-kin have been integrated into the AFP; 556 former CPLA members and/or their next-of-kin have been hired as DENR forest guards; and, 868 former CPLA members who have been organized into 11 Peoples' Organizations (POs) for livelihood projects have undergone capability-building seminars through DSWD's Community-Driven

Enterprise Development program, with seven (7) POs already in the early stage of business start-up.

- C. Community development projects. 77 projects have been funded amounting to P216.26 million. Of these, 53 have been completed.
- D. Legacy documentation. Documentation of the CBA-CPLA struggle has been completed and turned over to the CBA-CPLA.

Government of the Philippines - Rebolusyonaryong Partidong Manggagawa ng Pilipinas / Revolutionary Proletarian Army / Alex Boncayao Brigade - Tabara Paduano Group (GPH-RPMP/RPA/ABB-TPG) Peace Process

The GPH has committed to the signing and implementation of a Closure Agreement with the RPM-P/RPA/ABB-TPG within the term of the Aquino Administration. Among the components of this proposed Closure Agreement are the disposition of arms and forces of the said group; the socio-economic reintegration of RPM-P/RPA/ABB-TPG members; the restoration of civil and political rights among its members; the provision of assistance for socio-economic development among identified communities; and, the institutional transformation of the RPM-P/RPA/ABB-TPG.

The Parties have conducted due diligence review processes and included enhancements in the draft Closure Agreement following the President's instructions relative to the strategic components of the draft Agreement, in particular: (1) viability of the production and settlement sites for TPG members; (2) sustainability of the security mechanisms for the members; (3) proposed legal provisions for detained members; and, (4) concomitant funding requirements.

The transformation process for the TPG have also commenced with its registration as a legal socio-economic foundation, the Brotherhood for Social Progress (Kapatiran para sa Progresong Panlipunan) under the SEC last June 2013. As of the third quarter of 2014, a total of 8 Kapatiran Chapters have been established by the TPG in Panay and Negros Islands. Two of these chapters (Aklan and Kabankalan) have started implementing projects under the DENR's National Greening Program. As of June 2014, a total of 138 TPG members have been hired as Forest Guards.

While awaiting the Closure Agreement, partner Agencies (e.g. DILG) through the local government units, have started preparations for infrastructure development in identified settlement sites to prepare the areas. Relative to this, the respective comprehensive development plan of the sites are being updated/completed with their technical working groups headed by the concerned LGUs with TPG participation.

Progress has also been made in the development of the necessary guidelines and mechanisms for the efficient implementation of the Agreement. Among the guidelines that were completed in consultation with various stakeholders are the following: Guidelines for Community Peace Dividends (CPD) projects; Community-Driven Enterprise Development (CDED) Training Modules; Core Shelter Implementing Guidelines; Mechanism for the community validation of the CPD projects; Evaluation System for the viability of livelihood projects; and, a strengthened AFP/PNP Joint Regional Joint Peace and Security Coordinating System.

COMPLEMENTARY TRACK: CAUSES AND IMPACTS OF INTERNAL ARMED CONFLICTS AND OTHER ISSUES THAT AFFECT THE PEACE PROCESS EFFECTIVELY ADDRESSED

The Complementary Track seeks to effectively address the causes and impacts of internal armed conflicts and other issues that affect the peace process. It is implemented through three main strategies: improving access to basic goods and services in conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable areas, strengthening institutions in conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable areas, and mainstreaming conflict-sensitive, peacebuilding and gender-sensitive approaches in governance.

PEACEBUILDING IN GOVERNANCE

A. PAyapa at MAsaganang PamanayaNAn (PAMANA) Program

See attached PAMANA FY 2014 Annual Report.

B. Monitoring and Evaluation

In line with OPAPP's objective in delivering development projects in areas affected and vulnerable to armed conflict, OPAPP Monitoring and Evaluation Unit (MEU) was established to accomplish the following M&E outcomes:

- 1. Increased awareness and appreciation of Conflict Sensitive Monitoring and Evaluation (CSME) framework, components, and approaches**

The MEU seeks to make the implementation of government's peacebuilding programs more conflict sensitive and peace promoting through adoption of CSME systems and approaches. This involves mainstreaming conflict sensitivity in ground-level monitoring of projects and interventions, tracking of emerging outcomes or changes in the behavior and practice of partners and stakeholders,

assessment of program impact to the conflict context, and communication of the resulting information and lessons from these processes.

Interventions such as discussions, consultations and meetings with other OPAPP units and implementing partners, contributed to increased appreciation of CSME. Such change can be gleaned from the following developments:

- Inclusion of outcome tracking methodologies (such as the gathering of most significant change stories) in the WFP of OPAPP area managers and PAMANA partners;
- Adoption of PAMANA results/indicators framework and CSME tools/approaches in the implementation and M&E guidelines of PAMANA partner agencies (DA, DAR);
- Inclusion of CSME briefing or orientation sessions in the Program Review and Evaluation Workshops (PREWs) and plans of partner agencies (e.g., DA's PREW, ARMM PMO);
- Adoption PAMANA outcomes and indicators in the capacity building framework of DILG bureaus who are currently engaged in the implementation of Pillar 1 interventions; and,
- Sustained engagement of other OPAPP units, DILG-NBOO, and implementing LSWDOs in on-going processes and initiatives aimed at enhancing the CLIP M&E system.

2. Enhanced capacities of OPAPP units, implementing partners, and other stakeholders for CSME system set-up and implementation

Part of mainstreaming CSME is capacitating OPAPP personnel and implementing partners in setting up and operationalizing necessary institutional arrangements and technical systems. MEU's capacity development support involves sustained engagement with implementers and OPAPP staff, through formal learning activities such as orientations and workshops, or more practice-based handholding strategies like reflection and M&E learning sessions.

Enhanced capacities for CSME during the period are indicated by the following developments with regard to the work and practice of OPAPP units and implementing partners (which the MEU plans to further validate and assess in the coming months):

- DMU able to effectively take on various database and information system development demands from other units (e.g., NAP, CLIP, CAS) relative to M&E system set up;

- JNC Secretariat vetting with and securing initial buy in from the JNC panel members of its initial M&E framework and plans for the Normalization Program components;
- Submission of significant change stories by the PAMANA partner agencies in both audio-visual and written formats, and highlighting shifts in people's lives / conditions;
- OPAPP units (PCCU, BMO, GPH-MILF peace process cluster, CAS) able to formulate their results framework as part of on-going planning processes with PCU;
- PAMANA National Program Coordinator and staff able to identify roles and requirements related to transitioning of M&E functions from PMEU to proposed NPMO;
- More regular submission of quarterly reports by PAMANA partner agencies (particularly DSWD, DILG, and ARMM), and OPAPP compliance focal persons expressing increased confidence in drafting their results-based quarterly accomplishments reports.

C. Communicating Peace

FY 2014 was an important year for the Philippine peace process. Not only the milestones that brought peace negotiations forward, but it also marked a time when the process was brought closer to the public. Guided by the national government's principle of transparency, the OPAPP Communications Unit ensured that the public participated in the country's peace building efforts—a daunting task that is only made possible through effective and comprehensive communication of the peace processes.

In summary, the following services and support were provided and developed by the OPAPP Communications:

- Strategic communications plans for the peace tables and programs;
- Information dissemination through traditional media and new media, as well as social media reporting;
- IEC materials were developed and circulated;
- Media interviews, media sessions/media briefings were facilitated and conducted;
- Issues regarding the BBL were monitored and managed, as needed;
- Hearing and consultation proceedings as well as media interviews were transcribed; and,
- Events were conducted and managed

D. Mainstreaming of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (NAPWPS) among national government agencies and local government units

The National Action Plan (NAP) is the Philippine Government's response to the landmark international normative standards on women, peace and security. The NAP is anchored on the Magna Carta of Women (MCW), particularly those provisions relating to peace and development. The purposes and details of the NAP are briefly described as follows:

- Protection and Prevention: To ensure the protection of women's human rights and prevention of violation of these rights in armed conflict and post-conflict situations;
- Empowerment and Participation: To empower women and ensure their active and meaningful participation in areas of peace-building, peacekeeping, conflict prevention, conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction.
- Promotion and Mainstreaming: To promote and mainstream gender perspectives in all aspects of conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding.
- Capacity Development and Monitoring and Reporting: To institutionalize a system to monitor, evaluate and report on the implementation of the NAP in order to enhance accountability for successful implementation and the achievement of its goals.

As Chair of the National Steering Committee⁴ (NSC) that oversees the implementation of the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (NAPWPS), OPAPP provides technical assistance to the committee members and, most recently, partner agencies implementing the Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanang (PAMANA). The main objective of such technical assistance is for agencies to identify, at least, one NAP issue and interventions to be integrated in their respective agency gender and development (GAD) plans.

At the national level, the following are the accomplishments of NAPWPS:

- Philippine Commission on Women (PCW)-OPAPP Joint Memorandum Circular 2014-01 issued in September 2014, providing guidelines on integrating women, peace and security programs/ activities/ projects in the Gender and Development Plans and Budgets and Accomplishment Reports of National Steering Committee on Women, Peace and Security member agencies and PAMANA implementing partner agencies;

⁴ The nine (9) NSC members are as follows: Philippine Commission on Women (PCW), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Justice (DOJ), Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), Department of National Defense (DND), National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) and the National Commission of Muslim Filipinos (NCMF).

- National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security was revised and adopted by the NSC on WPS. The plan was streamlined and tightened to ensure its full implementation and to strengthen monitoring and evaluation of women, peace and security programs, projects and activities;
- Twenty (20)⁵ national agencies among the NSC WPS member agencies and PAMANA implementing partner agencies capacitated en masse on various gender and conflict analysis tools to enable them to assess their progress of NAPWPS implementation for 2013 and develop NAPWPS interventions for 2014-2016 to be integrated in their respective agency GAD accomplishments and plans and budgets; and,
- More focused technical assistance interventions provided to the following agencies:
 - Philippine National Police (PNP)
 - Department of National Defense (DND)
 - Philippine Army
 - Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA)
 - National Electrification Administration (NEA)
 - Department of Health (DOH)
 - National Commission on Muslim Filipinos (NCMF)
 - National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)
- The first and second edition of *Kababaihan at Kapayapaan* magazine, featuring selected stories from the Women in peace negotiations were launched on 8 April 2014 and 15 October 2014. The magazine issued contained her-story of the NAPWPS as well as the accomplishments made by women in conflict-affected/post-conflict areas.

At the local level, the following have been achieved under NAPWPS:

- 17 provinces⁶ were assisted to finalize their initial NAP issues and interventions identified in 2013 to be integrated in their 2015 GAD plans and budgets
- 6 provinces⁷ were assisted to identify their NAP issues and interventions to be integrated in their 2015 GAD plans and budgets
- 5 provinces and 1 city of ARMM were assisted to validate their previously identified NAP issues and interventions

⁵ These 20 agencies are as follows: 1) DSWD, 2) DOJ, 3) DILG, 4) DFA, 5) NCMF, 6) NCIP, 7) DND, 8) PCW, 9) PNP, 10) Philippine Army, 11) DA, 12) National Defense College of the Philippines, 13) DAR, 14) NEA, 15) DepEd, 16) CHED, 17) TESDA, 18) DOH, 19) PHILHEALTH, 20) OPAPP.

⁶ These 17 provinces are as follows: 1) Iloilo, 2) Negros Oriental, 3) Quezon, 4) Oriental Mindoro, 5) Camarines Norte, 6) Masbate, 7) Sorsogon, 8) Agusan del Norte, 9) Agusan del Sur, 10) Surigao del Norte, 11) Surigao del Sur, 12) Zamboanga del Norte, 13) North Cotabato, 14) Davao del Norte, 15) Compostela Valley, 16) Negros Occidental, 17) Northern Samar

⁷ These 6 provinces are as follows: 1) Davao del Sur, 2) Zamboanga Sibugay, 3) Bukidnon, 4) Davao Oriental, 5) Eastern Samar, 6) Isabela City

- 5 provinces and the ARMM Regional Government were assisted to formulate their Manual of Operations for their Women and Peace Centers
- On December 2014, a focused group discussion participated in by 14 women Philippine Army CPLA integrees was conducted to determine the level of participation of women in the security sector

E. Support to Comprehensive Local Integration Program (CLIP)

The Comprehensive Local Integration Program (CLIP) provides interventions to address the physical, psychological, intellectual, social and economic development needs of Former Rebels (FRs). The program shall apply to members of the NPA who have expressed the desire not to engage in armed violence and become productive citizens in their respective communities.

Currently, CLIP is being implemented by the DILG. OPAPP provides support to its implementation through the development and transition of the **Former Rebel Information System (FRIS)**. The FRIS, a customized application for systematic and structured documentation of information on former rebels, is initially developed as an offline application. After consultations with the DILG, the development of a web version started. As of date, a functional web version of the FRIS has been developed with the following features:

- Interface new and improved, with quick views of basic information;
- Functionality: view, add and edit information; search; and upload picture;
- First layer of security added (provincial log-in); and,
- Connected to database

F. Capacitating Government on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) Project

Funded by the Australian Government's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) (formerly AusAid), this project aims to capacitate the government's state agents and institutions on the language, technology, and orientation that are necessary for a successful Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) program; and to articulate how "DDR" has been defined and document the lessons learned, challenges and best practices in the implementation of DDR in the Philippine Peace Process experience.

The abovementioned objectives shall be achieved through the Project's four components: Component 1: Crafting the Government's DDR Framework Component 2: DDR 101 for Ground Operators (AFP, PNP, LGUs). Component 3: DDR workshop/ seminars to national government agencies (NGAs) who will be involved in the DDR process. Component 4: Module development and Trainers Training for the AFP and PNP's Trainers/Lecturers.

Within the year, the following were accomplished:

1. Component 2: DDR 101 for Ground Operators (AFP, PNP, LGUs)
 - a. Development of a Community-based Demobilization Program for Areas where there is the absence of a peace agreement / a DDR Agreement

This program was designed to contribute to the enhancement of the DDR theory and practice with the innovation, development and operationalization of new approaches, strategies and programs (individual and community-based demobilization) for DDR in the Philippine conflict context in situations where there is the absence of a peace agreement / a DDR Agreement.

In light of the above mentioned, a Strategy Workshop was undertaken on 8 August 2014 in Zamboanga City, for the development, operationalization and pilot-testing of the implementation of the approach in identified strategic areas.

- b. Development of a Healing and Reconciliation (H&R) Framework and Program for the Comprehensive Local Integration Program (CLIP)

For the peace table with the CPP/NPA/NDF, where there is the absence of a peace agreement, the Government has had to provide for a program of intervention for regular NPA members who have expressed their desire to abandon armed violence and become productive members of society. This is what is called as the Comprehensive Local Integration Program (CLIP), which is locally-driven, managed and implemented by the local government of the Provincial / Highly Urbanized City (HUC). One of the components aside from the provision of physical security and socio-economic assistance is healing and reconciliation (H&R) whereby psycho-social interventions and reconciliation processes will be provided to the former rebels, their families and communities to facilitate intra-personal and inter-personal healing.

Component 2 (DDR 101 for Ground Operators) of the Project which provides for capacity-building interventions for ground operators, supported the conduct of reflective dialogue with FRs, focus group discussions among FRs and local partners to seek their inputs in the development of the H&R process framework and program.

2. Component 3: Capacitating NGAs on DDR

Representatives from 26 targeted NGAs⁸ participated in and were capacitated on Demobilization / Force Management (Module 3), Disarmament / Arms Control and Management (Module 4) and Rebuilding and Rehabilitation (Module 5).

3. Component 4: Module Development and Trainers' Training for the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and Philippine National Police (PNP) Trainers and Lecturers

Module Development and Trainers Training for AFP and PNP Trainers/Lecturers aims to develop a module that is tailor-fitted for security forces or incorporate peace, peace process and DDR-related concepts into the AFP and PNP's regular junior and senior course offerings. Further, it will be ladderized and designed to contribute to the attainment of the AFP and PNP's competency requirements.

The agenda of OPAPP in mainstreaming peace, peace process and DDR-related concepts in the curriculum of AFP finds its basis in one of the AFP IPSP Strategic Concepts, which is to *Contribute to the Permanent and Peaceful Closure of all Armed Conflict* by adhering to the primacy of the peace process and supporting peace building activities such as reconstruction and rehabilitation of conflict-affected areas.

For the AFP, the module development or incorporation of concepts will be ladderized and designed to contribute to the attainment of the AFP's competency requirements per level of educational courses. Towards the achievement of this objective, a series of seminar-workshops, surveys and FGDs were undertaken with representatives from all branches of service getting inputs from representatives from the Basic, Advance, Command and General Staff College (CGSC) and the Master of National Security Administration Courses (MNSAC) and from targeted individuals in all the AFP Area Commands. The collective output of the FGDs and Surveys (Basic, Advance and CGSC) served as inputs into the Curriculum Design and Module Development. By the end of the year, the development of the modules for the CGSC was underway.

⁸ Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao – Manila Office (ARMM MLO), Commission on Higher Education (CHED), Commission on Human Rights (CHR), Department of Agriculture (DA), Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), Department of Budget and Management (DBM), Department of Education (DepEd), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Health (DOH), Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Justice (DOJ), Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), Department of National Defense (DND), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP), National Defense College of the Philippines (NDCP), National Economic Development Authority (NEDA), National Security Council (NSC), National Statistics Office (NSO), Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP), Philippine Information Agency (PIA) / Presidential Communication Operations Office (PCOO), PhilHealth, Philippine Center for Women (PCW), Philippine National Police (PNP), Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)



Progress Report
As of 31 December 2014

In line with the goal of enabling communities affected by and vulnerable to armed conflict to return to peaceful conditions where they can achieve their desired quality of life, the Government is adopting a two-pronged approach: (1) Track 1, which aims to achieve negotiated political settlement of all internal armed conflicts, and (2) the Complementary Track, which seeks to address the causes and impacts of all internal armed conflicts and other issues that affect the peace process through development, justice and security interventions focused on conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable areas. The Complementary Track is primarily pursued through the PAyapa at MASaganang PamayaNAN (PAMANA) which is the national government's convergence framework and program for peacebuilding.

PAMANA, as embodied in the Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016, was thus launched in 2011 and aims to achieve the following objectives:

1. Improve socio-economic conditions in areas affected by and vulnerable to armed conflict through infrastructure development and focused delivery of goods and services;
2. Improve governance by enhancing institutional capacities of national government agencies and local government units to pursue peace and development in conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable areas through capacitation on conflict-sensitive and peace-promoting approaches and enhancement of transparency and accountability mechanisms; and
3. Empower communities and strengthen their capacities to address issues of conflict and peace through activities that promote social cohesion.

PAMANA as a Complementary Track

PAMANA complements the different peace tables:

1. GPH-Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF)

Although PAMANA is not implemented in direct support to the MILF peace process, the program seeks to contribute to this particular peace table by building the capacities of local governments in Bangsamoro areas to deliver development programs and basic services.

It is important to note that the engagement with the CGSC dovetails with the Quick-Win Project of the AFP Transformation Roadmap, particularly the curriculum and faculty development of the CGSC, which intends to assess the relevance and appropriateness of the current CGSC curriculum with the needs of the ‘force employers.’

G. Legacy Building Project

As the only government agency that creates and mainstreams programs and projects aimed at creating the positive environment for the peace process, the OPAPP through its Knowledge Management and Resource Center (KMRC), is establishing a repository/ archival data base management system of all learning, best practices, peace research and successes of OPAPP's programs, projects and processes; and is transforming such into knowledge products that could be shared to the broader public.

For this purpose, the KMRC, proposed a project that aims to provide a systematic documentation of all the processes, programs and policy interventions relative to the peace processes and produce knowledge products based on the experience of the entire peace process. The documentation/knowledge production is viewed to cover 2010-2016 landscape of the OPAPP, without prejudice to the historical antecedents of the different policy and program interventions relative to the peace process. It has been gathering data, reviewing and consolidating reports from the activities of the different Peace Tables and Programs being overseen or managed by OPAPP, such as the Capacitating Government on DDR Project (DFAT TAF), Mainstreaming Peace and Development in Local Governance in the Philippines (AECID) and the Comprehensive Local Integration Program (CLIP).

In so doing, it intends to provide the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (PAPP) a more historical handle with regard to the programs and policy interventions done through the years. It is geared to be a legacy documentation of the efforts initiated by the government and will “memorialize” the untiring efforts of the OPAPP as an institution, and of the individuals who believed and who remained committed in the Peace Process.

2. GPH-Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF)

PAMANA in communities with Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) presence was undertaken as a separate initiative of the Aquino Administration to assist these communities which continue to experience underdevelopment even after the implementation of the development component of the 1996 Final Peace Agreement between the Government and the MNLF. Priority was given to Peace and Development Communities or PDCs (transformed MNLF guerilla bases and positions), which have a higher level of social preparedness.

3. GPH-Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army/National Democratic Front (CPP/NPA/NDF)

PAMANA in areas affected by the CPP/NPA/NDF areas seeks to deliver services to make government felt on the ground. PAMANA communities are provided with an alternative and non-violent channel in their pursuit of social justice. PAMANA contributes to improved delivery of basic services and governance reforms, in areas which have been left behind due to armed conflict.

4. GPH-Cordillera Bodong Administration/Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CBA/CPLA)

PAMANA contributed to the transformation process of the CPLA from an armed group to an unarmed socio-economic entity, the Cordillera Forum for Peace and Development (CFPD) through socio-economic development interventions. On the ground, the transformation is represented by people's organizations/livelihood associations of former CPLA members. These organizations are also open to the participation and membership of non-CPLA members within their communities. PAMANA highlighted the government's dedication to fulfill its commitments in line with the Closure Agreement with the CBA-CPLA.

5. GPH- Rebolusyonaryong Partidong Manggagawang Pilipinas / Revolutionary Proletarian Army/ Alex Boncayao Brigade- Tabara Paduano Group (RPM-P/RPA/ABB-TPG)

PAMANA will support implementation and completion of the Closure Agreement with the RPM-P/RPA/ABB-TPG and assist in the institutional transformation of this group into an unarmed political and socio-economic organization that promotes the welfare of community members.

PAMANA Program Accomplishments

The following are the program accomplishments of PAMANA as of 31 December 2014, based on status reports submitted by PAMANA implementing agencies:

Pillar 1: Building Foundations for Peace

Pillar 1 refers to macro-level policy reform interventions that include governance and convergence interventions, social protection for former combatants and their next-of-kin, and support for Indigenous Peoples and other marginalized sectors.

A. Social Protection Packages for Former Combatants

1. Philippine Health Insurance Corporation

- a. The health insurance program is implemented through the PAMANA Program to support the peace-building and development efforts of the national Government in areas affected by and vulnerable to armed conflict. Among the beneficiaries are former rebels, individual members of groups with existing peace agreement with the Government, and members of communities identified by the Peace Process.
- b. For Fy 2015, a total of 6,500 slots were made available for the enrolment of FRs with PhilHealth. As of the December 2014, 4,838 (74%) individuals have been submitted for enrolment to PhilHealth for which 3,327 (51%) have been enrolled.
- c. A study of the endorsement to enrollment rate shows that the gap is attributed to 1) enrollment of applicants to existing PhilHealth Sponsored Programs from other institutions/agencies, e.g. NHTS, LGU, etc.; and 2) ongoing validation process for encoding/enrolment. (*It will be good to note that encoding/enrolment happens at the LHIOs who have jurisdiction over the place of residence of the applicants. That is also why the endorsements are submitted in batches and disaggregated per conflict line to determine the regional and local offices where they will be finally transmitted.*)

Year	Peace Table	Beneficiaries		
		Target	Submitted List of Applicants	Actual Enrollees
2014	CPLA	1219	1171	567
	RPA	727	266	257
	CNN	1554	401	274
	MNLF	3000	3000	2229
	TOTAL	6500	4838	3327

NB: *The disparity between the submitted list of applicants and actual enrollees is due to the fact that some are already enrolled under other PhilHealth Programs (either from LGU or other institutions) while others are still under process for encoding/enrolment*

2. Commission on Higher Education

- a. The study grant program under the CHED aims to assist former rebels and individual members of groups with existing peace agreement with the Government or their next-of-kin who cannot afford to study in college due to financial constraints. Only one slot will be availed to the qualified former rebel or the rebel's designated qualified next-of-kin beneficiary.
- b. Under the PAMANA-CHED study grant program two hundred (200) slots were allocated while for the OPAPP-CHED study grant program (OCSGP) one hundred (100) slots were allocated. This brings the total slots for distribution among the Tables to three hundred (300).
- c. As of December 2014, a total of two hundred eighty-three (283) slots were awarded by the CHED Office of Student Development and Services. The MNLF Table got the highest allocation of slots, topping their filled slots at two hundred twenty-five (225) from the original one hundred sixty (160) allocated slots; seventy-five (75) slots more over their allocation and still has not exhausted their roster of applicants. The rest of the concerned Tables had their fair share of slots but were hardly able to fill them up, except for the CPLA Closure Table which topped their filled slots at forty-three (43); three (3) slots more over their allocation.

AY	Affiliation	Beneficiaries			
		Target	PAMANA-CHED Study Grant Program	OPAPP-CHED Study Grant Program	Total Awarded
2013 - 2014	CPLA	50	10	12	22
	RPA	50	8	6	14
	CNN	40	16	13	29
	MNLF	160	152	69	221
	TOTAL	300	186	100	286
2014 - 2015	CPLA	40	43	-	43
	RPA	50	-	6	6
	CNN	50	7	2	9
	MNLF	160	150	75	225
	TOTAL	300	200	83	283

B. Capacity-Building for Local Government Institutions

1. Department of the Interior and Local Government

For FY 2014, PhP 83.26 million is allocated to the DILG to undertake capacity-building initiatives for local government institutions. These initiatives are aimed towards enhancing the capacities of local government units on conflict-sensitivity and peacebuilding. The following lists the bureaus involved in the implementation of PAMANA Pillar 1 initiatives and their specific interventions:

- a. Bureau of Local Government Development (BLGD): Mainstreaming Conflict-Sensitivity, Child-Friendliness and Gender-Responsiveness in Local Development Planning
- b. Bureau of Local Government Supervision (BLGS): Training on Peace and Order and Public Safety Plan
- c. Local Government Academy (LGA): Establishment of Mediation and Healing Mechanism
- d. National Barangay Operations Office (NBOO): Capacity-Building for LGUs to Ensure Functionality of Lupon and Barangay Human Rights Action Center.

To support NBOO's initiatives, draft training modules for Barangay Human Rights Action Officer and the Katarungang Pambarangay were developed during the first quarter of 2014. In addition, Regional Action Plans were formulated to support the implementation of NBOO initiatives in relation to PAMANA.

2. National Commission on Indigenous Peoples

For FY 2014, PhP 57.186 million was allocated for PAMANA under the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP). This engagement supports initiatives aimed towards addressing the marginal and vulnerable status of Indigenous Peoples in identified provinces:

- a. Activities towards the issuance of Certificates of Ancestral Domain Titles (CADTs);
- b. Formulation and enhancement of Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan (ADSAPP);
- c. Capability building (e.g., IP Civil Registration for Birth, Marriage and Death, Documentation of IP Customary Laws, among others), and
- d. Quick response to IP human rights violations.

As of the December 2014, under the support for CADT processing, the identification and validation of areas that can be covered by CADTs have been completed. Activities for the direct application or conversion of Certificates of Ancestral Domain Claims (CADCs) of specific Indigenous Peoples groups in identified areas are currently ongoing. These include social preparation and mobilization, the establishment of project control and perimeter surveys, survey data processing, report preparations and map validation.

Under the support for ADSDPP preparation and enhancement, preliminary and social mobilization activities have been conducted. Data gathering, assessment and development planning are currently ongoing. In line with capacity building for ADSDPP, capacity development activities, such as participatory knowledge and skills sessions, are being conducted for NCIP focal persons.

In relation to the Quick Response for IP Human Rights Violations, the following activities are currently ongoing: roll-out of framework and documentation of IP Human Rights Violations in cooperation with other government agencies, non-government organizations, the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the Philippine National Police.

Pillar 2: Establishing Resilient Communities

Pillar 2 refers to community-driven development interventions aimed towards promoting the convergent delivery of services and goods focused on households and communities. Under this Pillar, the provision of shelter assistance for internally-displaced persons is also being undertaken. Furthermore, community-based interventions through development of cooperatives are also provided for Moro National Liberation Front communities.

Community-Driven Development Projects

Within this approach, the PAMANA Peace and Development Fund, which is a block grant of PhP300,000 per barangay, is provided to targeted barangays every year for a period of three (3) years. Target barangays are assisted in undertaking conflict-sensitive planning, identification, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of community projects.

Projects supported through the Community-Driven Development approach include livelihood projects, community infrastructures, farm-to-market roads, pathways, water systems, and capacity-building initiatives.

The following agencies implement PAMANA Pillar 2 programs following the community-driven development approach:

1. *Department of Social Welfare and Development*

- a. *Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan-Comprehensive Integrated Delivery of Social Services (KALAHII-CIDSS)*

The table below shows the summary of the status of physical accomplishments of KALAHII-CIDSS under PAMANA as of 31 December 2014:

Year	Target ¹	Status of Physical Accomplishment			
		Completed	Ongoing	Procurement	Preparatory
2012	582	580 99.66%	2 0.34%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
2012 & 2013	116	99 85.34%	17 14.66%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
2013	1,118	1,050 93.92%	68 6.08%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
2013 & 2014	88	1 1.14%	79 89.77%	0 0.00%	8 9.09%
2014	1,298	438 33.74%	680 52.39%	0 0.00%	180 13.87%

b. *Local Government Unit-Led (LGU-Led) Mechanism under the Protective Services Bureau (PSB)*

PAMANA PS/LGU-Led Program is a three-year program with a grant of Php 300,000 for each OPAPP-targeted conflict-affected barangay, from CY 2012 up to 2015. For CY 2014, the program has Php99,160,000 covering 268 barangays in 10 municipalities, 5 provinces and 3 regions.

As shown in *Table 1*, PAMANA PS/LGU-LED started with a total of 726 barangays covering FOs IX, X, XI, XII and ARMM. In CY 2013 and 2014, only 268 areas have been covered. The management of 340 projects in ARMM had been transferred to DSWD-ARMM while that of 118 projects to DSWD KC-PAMANA and/or other implementing agencies whose respective programs had saturated the municipalities involved.

Table 1

YEAR		Region	Provinces	Municipalities	Barangays
CY 2012	(Non-ARMM)	4	7	18	340
	ARMM	1	5	25	386
<i>Sub-total</i>		5	12	43	726
CY 2013		3	5	10	268
CY 2014					

¹ Changes in the number of targets may be attributed to the pooling of funds of some barangays when funding for two cycles overlap due to delays in fund release and implementation.

The table below shows the summary of the status of physical accomplishments under the LGU-Led Mechanism for PAMANA as of the December 2014:

Year	Target	Status of Physical Accomplishment ²			
		Completed	Ongoing	Procurement	Preparatory
2013	268	242 90.30%	26 9.70%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
2014	268	59 22.01%	95 35.45%	0 0.00%	114 42.54%

c. Sustainable Livelihood Program (SLP)

The table below shows the summary of the status of physical accomplishments under the Sustainable Livelihood Program for PAMANA as of the December 2014:

Year	Target	Status of Physical Accomplishment				
		Completed	Ongoing	Procurement	Preparatory	Cancelled ³
2013	470	450 95.74%	20 4.26%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
2014	470	76	140	0	253	1
		16.17%	29.79%	0.00%	53.83%	0.21%

2. Department of Agrarian Reform

The table below shows the summary of the status of physical accomplishments of the DAR Agrarian Reform Community Development Projects under PAMANA as of the December 2014:

Year	Target	Status of Physical Accomplishment				
		Completed	Ongoing	Procurement	Preparatory	Not Yet Started
2011	35	30 85.71%	3 8.57%	1 2.86%	1 2.86%	0 0.00%
2012	56 ⁴	29 51.79%	4 7.14%	17 30.36%	6 10.71%	0 0.00%

² Actual validation of physical and financial status of PAMANA LGU-Led projects is currently being undertaken by DSWD-Protective Services Bureau.

³ Cancelled due to political conflict.

⁴ One (1) barangay has opted to implement two (2) projects from their community grant.

Year	Target	Status of Physical Accomplishment				
		Completed	Ongoing	Procurement	Preparatory	Not Yet Started
2013	633 ⁵	181 28.59%	75 11.85%	170 26.86%	198 31.28%	9 1.42%
2014	603 ⁶	44 7.39%	21 3.53%	125 21.01%	250 42.02%	163 27.39%

3. Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao-DSWD (ARMM-DSWD)

The table below shows the summary of the status of physical accomplishments of Community-Driven Development projects under DSWD-ARMM⁷ as of the December 2014:

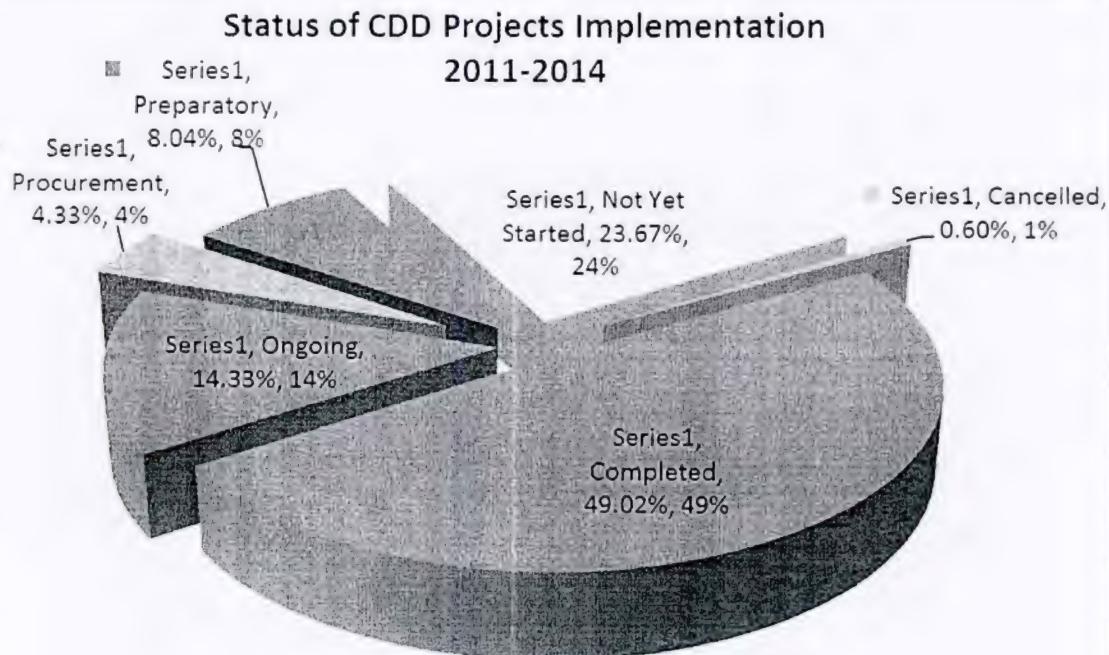
Year	Target	Status of Physical Accomplishment				
		Completed	Ongoing	Procurement	Preparatory	Not Yet Started
2012	386	385 99.74%	1 0.26%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
2013	2,159	226 10.47%	70 3.24%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	1,863 86.29%
2014	386	87 22.54%	103 26.68%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	196 50.78%

As of the December 2014, 4,620 CDD sub-projects have already been completed (49%), 1,351 sub-projects are ongoing implementation (14.33%), 408 are in the procurement stage (4.33%), 758 are in the preparatory phase (8.04%), 2,231 (23.67%) projects have not yet started and 57 sub-projects are pending (0.6%). Of the projects that have not yet started, 1,872 projects have been identified for inclusion in the CDD program under ARMM-DSWD. The chart below shows the percent distribution by status of PAMANA Projects.

⁵ One (1) barangay has opted to implement two (2) projects from their community grant.

⁶ Eight (8) barangays have opted to implement two (2) projects each from their community grants.

⁷ 2,159 barangays were identified for inclusion in the CDD program under ARMM-DSWD.



It is important to note that community-driven development sub-projects are designed to have social preparation and project identification activities conducted during the first half of the year whereas implementation is usually undertaken during the second half of the year.

PAMANA for Moro National Liberation Front Communities

The PAMANA for MNLF Communities focuses on the provision of socio-economic and development interventions for MNLF communities. As of 31 December 2014, a total of 180 communities were identified and validated by the military as MNLF communities and have been applied as PAMANA beneficiaries under the ARMM-ORG.

As of 31 December 2014, the PAMANA ARMM-ORG Program through the PAMANA Management Office (PMO) of OPAPP has already delivered/distributed 155 project items to more than 100 communities in 29 barangays in the provinces of Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur and Basilan as summarized in the table below.

Province	No. of Municipalities	No. of Brgys.	No. of Communities	No. of Projects
Maguindanao	3	3	35	45
Lanao del Sur	3	3	41	31
Basilan	13	23	28	79
Sulu			52	
Tawi-Tawi			24	
Total	19	29	180	155

Several projects are also being implemented in partnership with the Cooperative Development Authority (CDA-ARMM), BFAR-ARMM, DAF-ARMM and DPWH-ARMM with a total investment cost of about PhP93.7 million. These projects are implemented through a Memorandum of Agreement executed by PAMANA-ARMM PMO and the partner implementing agencies. The table below shows the list of projects and their corresponding status:

Agency	Name of Project	Project Cost (PhP Million)	Remarks
CDA-ARMM	Capacity Building and Skills Training	22.09	On-going
BFAR-ARMM	Fishing Equipment and Facilities	5.43	15% accomplished
DAF-ARMM	Livelihood Projects	18.43	Under procurement
DAF-PAO Basilan	Livelihood Projects	38.51	Funds released
DPWH-ARMM	Small Infrastructures	9.24	Funds released but NCA lapsed and reverted back
Total Cost		93.7	

Pillar 3: Promoting Sub-Regional Economic Development

Pillar 3 projects refer to regional and sub-regional development interventions that link conflict-affected and conflict-vulnerable areas to markets and promote jobs and livelihood generation. These specifically refers to interventions that address local development challenges including constraints to local economic development, economic integration of poor areas with more prosperous areas, and physical and economic connectivity improvements. PAMANA provides socio-economic development support to areas that will not have been prioritized under regular agency programs.

Pillar 3 projects also aim to heal, build and strengthen the relationships within and among communities, and between citizens and the government in order to build up the social and institutional capital necessary to further peace and development in these areas. As such, the

implementation of sub-regional development projects under PAMANA is guided by peace and social cohesion standards of inclusion, participation, transparency and accountability, and conflict-sensitivity and peace promotion, as embedded and operationalized throughout every stage of policy, program and project implementation.

Sub-regional development projects may be local roads, electrification projects, natural resource management projects, post-harvest facilities, farm-to-market roads, water systems, irrigation systems, among others.

PAMANA Pillar 3 partners include the following agencies: DILG, DA, DPWH, DOE, NEA, DENR, OPAPP in partnership with LGUs, and various devolved agencies in the ARMM.

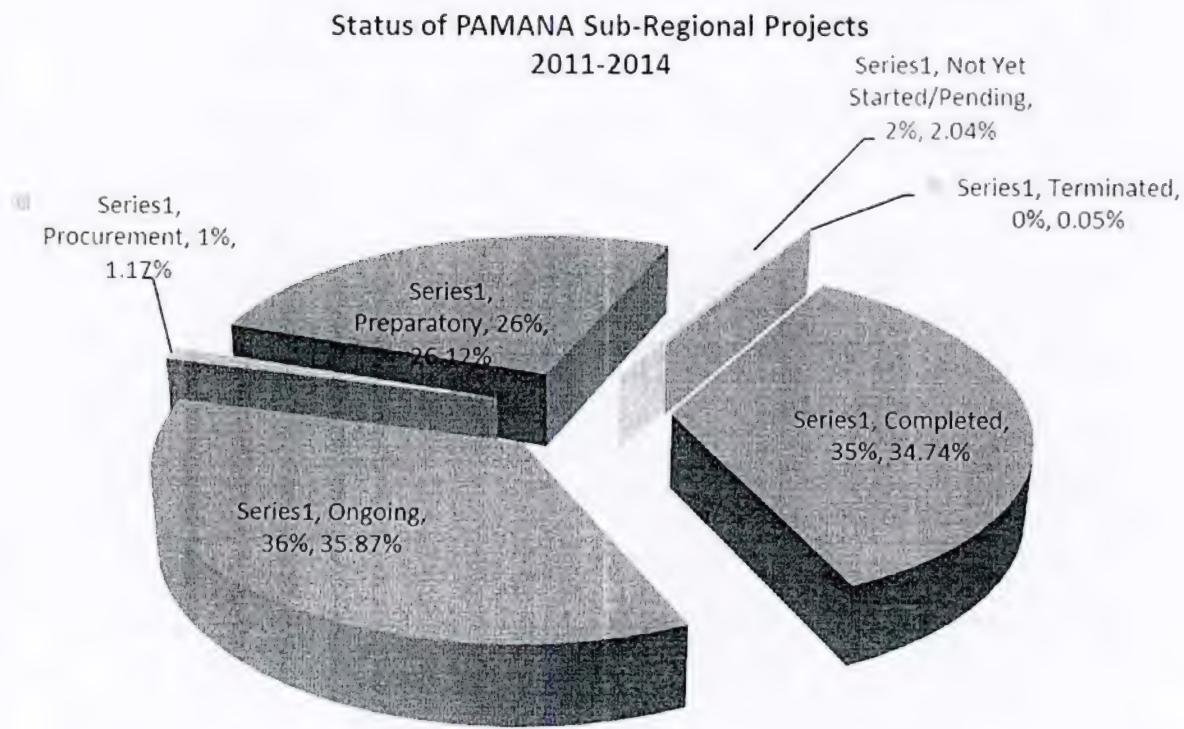
The table below shows the summary of the status of physical accomplishment for sub-regional development projects from 2011 to 2014:

Year	Target ⁸	Status of Physical Accomplishment					
		Completed	Ongoing	Procurement	Preparatory	Not Yet Started / Pending	Terminated
2011	131	125 95.42%	4 3.05%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	1 0.76%	1 ⁹ 0.76%
2012	319	253 79.31%	41 12.85%	3 0.94%	22 6.90%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
2012-2013	484	165 34.09%	231 47.73%	0 0.00%	88 18.18%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
2013	539	119 22.08%	358 66.42%	8 1.48%	32 5.94%	22 4.08%	0 0.00%
2014	487	19 3.90%	69 14.17%	12 2.46%	370 75.98%	17 3.49%	0 0.00%

Overall, as of 31 December 2014, there are 1,960 sub-regional projects in different stages of development. Of these, 681 sub-regional development projects have been completed (35%), 703 are ongoing implementation (36%), 512 are in preparatory stage (26%), and the remaining are in other stages of implementation.

⁸ Increase in the target is due to validation that projects consist of several units which need to be counted each

⁹ A project in North Cotabato was terminated due to local conflict. PENRO recommended for local mechanisms to take over and continue the process and returned to OPAPP the remainder of the fund.



See annex for breakdown of sub-regional development projects across implementing agencies, year of implementation, and project cycle stages.

Peace and Development Communities with Moro National Liberation Front Presence¹⁰

In 2011, 219 agricultural and community infrastructure projects were provided to 133 priority areas¹¹ with MNLF presence amounting to PhP661.20 million. These projects were identified through barangay consultations and were implemented by provincial and municipal local government units with a third-party monitoring mechanism.

As of the December 2014, 176 projects¹² in Peace and Development Communities with MNLF presence have been completed, 40 are in the implementation stage, and 1 project is in the preparatory stage, and 1 to be returned in ARMM.

¹⁰ Status reports are subject to further validation.

¹¹ These 131 priority MNLF areas are located in the following provinces: Basilan, Lanao del Sur, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi, Maguindanao, North Cotabato, South Cotabato, Sarangani, Palawan, Sultan Kudarat, Zamboanga Sibugay, Zamboanga del Norte, Lanao del Norte, Davao del Sur, Davao City, General Santos City, Cotabato City

¹² The decrease in number of completed projects from 185 in the 2nd Quarter Report down to 176 projects in the last quarter resulted from further validation by Area Managers.

Closure Agreement with the Cordillera Bodong Administration–Cordillera People's Liberation Army

The implementation of the socio-economic provisions of the GPH-CBA/CPLA Closure Agreement of July 2011 is being undertaken through PAMANA. There are 81 community development projects that have been identified under the Closure Agreement, such as farm-to-market roads, water systems, communal irrigation systems, among others. As of the third quarter of 2014, 60 community development projects have been completed, 12 are ongoing implementation, and 9 are in preparatory and other stages of implementation.

For the economic integration of individual members of the former CPLA, Article 1 Section 3 of the Closure MOA states that CPLA members shall be provided assistance in securing employment or other sources of income, including livelihood projects, as a step towards disarmament. The range of options includes integration into the armed forces, employment as forest guards subject to compliance with DENR requirements, skills training and job placement or other forms of income-generating activities. Of the 1,556 profiled CPLA members, 168 of their members and/or their next-of-kin have been integrated into the army, 521 of them and/or their next-of-kin as forest guards, and the remainder have organized into 10 people's organizations for livelihood projects as of the third quarter of 2014.

Closure Track with the RPM-P/RPA/ABB-TPG

In preparation for the forthcoming signing of the Closure Agreement, some components have been initiated, such as the construction of two (2) farm-to-market roads leading to the settlement sites, the employment of former RPM-P/RPA/ABB-TPG members as forest guards (FGs) and the provision of social protection packages to members. In addition, organizational assessment and planning activities have been conducted for the *Kapatiran Para sa Progresong Panlipunan (KPPP)*, the political and socio-economic organization composed of former RPM-P/RPA/ABB-TPG member. Identified projects are currently being assessed and prepared for implementation.

To accelerate the implementation of the infrastructure projects in the identified settlement sites even prior to the signing of the Agreement, OPAPP held a round-of-coordination meetings with our partner agencies in Region 6 (DILG, DENR and DA) in Iloilo and reviewed the status of the implementation of the PAMANA funds appropriated to the agencies for the RPA/ABB closure program. Measures were arrived at to expedite the funds implementation and to avoid their being reverted to the national treasury, including reportorial arrangements.

To sustain the employment of the 138 TPG members as FGs, a problem solving sessions were held with concerned DENR Regional Offices (Regions 6 and 7). Aside from the funding scheme for the FG employment, the DENR also agreed during the session to enroll the TPG/FGs with the Philhealth under the OPAPP-Philhealth Co-Sponsored Program.

As part of a continuing dialogue with the TPG, the OPAPP Team held another discussion session with the TPG Chairperson on the status of the Closure Agreement and the role the TPG in its implementation, specifically in the provision of CPD grant to communities; the conduct of CDED training; and the provision of core shelter.

As a follow-up meeting on the fund implementation for RPA/ABB Closure Program, a workshop was held in Iloilo with DILG Region 6 to determine measures for the utilization of the unexpended funds under GAA 2012-2013. To avoid the funds' reversion to the national treasury, it was agreed to obligate the amount to the concerned Provincial Governments by 12 December 2014.

As part of the strategy for putting closure to the conflict with the RPA/ABB (TPG), OPAPP held a planning workshop with DENR for the sustainability of the forest guard employment of TPG members beyond 2016. The workshop report will be transformed into action plans with concerned DENR units and OPAPP.

In preparation for the implementation of the core shelter component of the Closure Program, the OPAPP Team likewise held a learning session with the DSWD on its standards and mechanics for the provision of core shelter. Based on this, a workshop will be mounted to be participated in by TPG and LGUs, with DSWD's facilitation, to formulate the implementing guidelines of the program component.

Transparency and Accountability Mechanisms

Transparency and Accountability Mechanisms in PAMANA implementation were established and made operational to promote good governance and to contribute to responsive and timely delivery of services to target communities. The following provides information on the different mechanisms established to ensure transparency and accountability in PAMANA implementation:

1. **Third party monitoring.** OPAPP has engaged civil society organizations to conduct independent monitoring of the implementation of PAMANA projects. Training interventions are also conducted to build the capacities of PAMANA TPMs in conducting conflict-sensitive monitoring.
2. **Community and project billboards.** 3,317 projects have corresponding billboards installed.
3. **Web-posting.** The PAMANA website was established to provide regular project updates on PAMANA. Project status reports from implementing agencies are posted in the PAMANA website. Implementation agencies have their websites linked to the PAMANA Website, namely DAR, NEA, PhilHealth and DOE. The CHED website features a page on PAMANA. ARMM has developed its own PAMANA website.

Photo Story

The Manobos' FUEL for LIFE

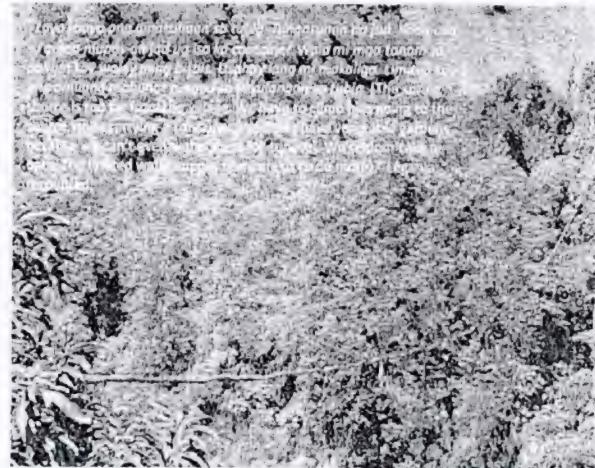
Gasoline. Electricity. Water. These are all fuels, at least for the Manobos of barangay Bentangan, Carmen, North Cotabato. Of the three, water is the most elusive not until DAR-PAMANA Project came like a lightning bolt that powered up the people of the community in August 2013.

Dry and thirsty

Back before 1996, the Manobos are struggling to appease their thirst, literally. Their situation depicts almost the same that of the nursery rhyme, "Jack and Jill". One has to walk 7kms. stretch for an hour going to the spring source just to fetch a pale of water.

For Legania Lantong, 34, of sitio proper, Bentangan, water scarcity gives her a headache as it delays her household obligations for the family. Legania doesn't have any choice but to put the task of fetching water on her priority list everyday.

"Layo kaayo ang ginakuhaan sa tubig. Tungasunon pa jud. Kada usa sa amoamupas-an jud ug isa ka container. Wala mi mga tanom sa palibot kay walay pang bisbis. Usahay lang mi makaligo. Limited kayo ang amuang mabuhat tungod sa kakulangon sa tubig. (The spring source is too far from the village. We have to climb hills going to the source while carrying a container. We don't have vegetable gardens because we can't even water them for survival. We seldom take a bath. The limited water supply, hampers us to do more)," Legania recounted.



The silver lining

Things started to change when LGU-Carmen and the Bentangan BLGU established a water system in 1996. From one mountain to another, there hangs a 480-meter long cable wire and a string-like pipe mounted 80-meter above the ground channelling the fuel of change [Water] for the villagers.

For quite a while, it appeases the agony of the people from a tiresome fetching. But problem soon arise as the pipe could not withhold the strong gravitational force of water causing the pipe to leak and break.

"We are very happy when potable water supply (PWS) became accessible in sitio Poblacion since it cut short our efforts in drawing water. But sooner after the operation of the level 1 PWS, we were confronted of some glitches and repairs almost every week," Eddie Inampo, 41, shared.

Eddie disclosed that it takes a courageous man to get the water supply back in line as the repairs are not made easy. "Somebody has to hang like a circus man in repairing the pipe hanging in between two mountains. It takes two to three days before the patching-up is done," Eddie averred.

Rehabilitation: Edifying hope



The story of glitches and repairs went on for several years. Just in time when their vessel of hope is about to give up and shatter, the Department of Agrarian Reform came to the rescue by rehabilitating their existing potable water system.

The municipality of Carmen in North Cotabato was chosen as a pilot municipality for the Payapa at Masaganang Pamayanan (PAMANA) in 2013 where Bentangan is one of the 28 barangays covered by the project.

Legania and Eddie vividly recalled that they have attended series of consultation and meetings at the barangay level about the project until it was finally approved and implemented.

Bentangan prioritized the rehabilitation of the potable water system for the first year implementation. The project provided 600 meters of 1.5 standard dimensional ratio (SDR) plastic pipes, 545 meters of 2.5 SDR plastic pipes, ropes, tie wires, nails, and other materials.

The project was managed and implemented by the Bentangan Water and Sanitation Association (BENWASA) in collaboration with the Bentangan Barangay Council, and Carmen LGU. And so, the PWS was rehabilitated.

"The people are usually anxious whenever leaks are observed. But now, the pipes are bigger and thicker compared to the ones we have before that is why we are more confident that we have installed quality pipes able to hold water pressure from the source," Legania said.

The quenching effect

"Ang una nga positibo nga nakita nako kay nagkagamay ang problema – murag nitawhay ang panginabuhí sa lugar (Positive changes happened in our community such as problems were lessened and the living was uplifted)," Legania stressed.

The community has become more productive, Legania confirmed, since water has become more accessible to every household in the village.

"Most of the households already have backyard gardens because of the abundant water supply enough to sustain the water requirement of the plants. It goes with it is the improvement of the community health status because of the availability of vegetables for family consumption," she said.

Legania also noted the impact of water to their hygiene. She explicitly admitted that they only take a bath once or twice a week before. But now, Legania said, "we already manage to take a bath several times a day because of the overflowing water supply."

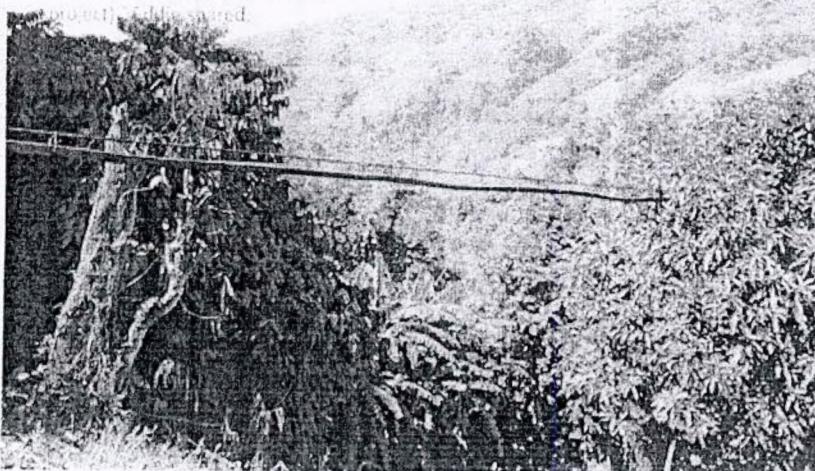
"Sauna kung naay bisita, maulaw ka moduol kay walay ligo. Pero karon makaatubang na mi sa ilaha nga presko (Back then, we are reluctant to face the visitors because we feel not presentable for not taking a bath. Now, we can already face them with freshness and confidence." she said.

For Eddie, the rehabilitation of PWS brought about by the PAMANA project has opened a lot of opportunities for the villagers. He himself is contemplating of putting up a piggery as his livelihood whenever his financial capacity permits.

"Pwede na makabutang ug kulungan sa baboy ug uban pa nga livelihood gumikan kay naa nay kuhaan ug tubig (We can now venture into swine raising and other livelihood since we have sufficient water supply needed for the enterprise," Eddie shared.

Although the project only started last year, "I can clearly see the changes in the lives of my fellow Manobos," he said.

"Dako kayo ang kabag-ohan ug epekto nga niabot ang PAMANA. Ang mga panimalay limpyo na ug ang amuang mga kabataan nakatuon ug panglimpyo sa lawas. Tungod ani, dako ang among pasalamat sa DAR tungod aning PAMANA project (PAMANA has brought significant changes in the community. Sanitation of every household was improved and our children have learned to clean their bodies with water. Because of this, we are very much thankful to DAR for the PAMANA project), Eddie shared.



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Expansion of the fuel for life

The long cry of the Manobos in Bentangan to have a sustainable water system has already been heard. As of this writing, there are 210 households are benefiting from the project situated at sitio poblacion. BENWASA doesn't settle for the success of the first year implementation especially now that the channel of their fuel for life has been rehabilitated. BENWASA plans to expand the project to sitio Misupaan for the second year and another expansion for the third year.

"Unta musunod na ang year one and year two projects. Kung pwede madugangan pa ang project gikan sa PAMANA para mahatagan pud unta mi ug reservoir (We hope that the year two and year three projects will soon be implemented. And we pray that more projects will be extended to us through the PAMANA project so we could request for a reservior," Eddie said.

Annex

OPAPP in partnership with Local Government Units (LGUs)¹³

Year	Target	Status of Physical Accomplishment					
		Completed	Ongoing	Procurement	Preparatory	Not Yet Started / Pending	Terminated
2011	131	125 95.42%	4 3.05%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	1 0.76%	1 0.76%

Department of the Interior and Local Government

Year	Target	Status of Physical Accomplishment					
		Completed	Ongoing	Procurement	Preparatory	Not Yet Started / Pending	Terminated
2012	309	250 80.91%	34 11.00%	3 0.97%	22 7.12%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
2013	102	60 58.82%	34 33.33%	2 1.96%	6 5.88%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
2014	116	3 2.59%	3 2.59%	2 1.72%	108 93.10%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%

Department of Agriculture (including projects under the National Irrigation Administration and the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources)

Year	Target	Status of Physical Accomplishment					
		Completed	Ongoing	Procurement	Preparatory	Not Yet Started / Pending	Terminated
2012-2013	484	165 34.09%	231 47.73%	0 0.00%	88 18.18%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
2014	311	10 3.22%	41 13.18%	0 0.00%	260 83.60%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%

¹³ No movement since the 3rd Quarter of 2014

Department of Energy

Year	Target	Status of Physical Accomplishment					
		Completed	Ongoing	Procurement	Preparatory	Not Yet Started / Pending	Terminated
2014	7	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	7 100.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%

National Electrification Administration

Year	Target	Status of Physical Accomplishment					
		Completed ¹⁴	Ongoing	Procurement	Preparatory	Not Yet Started / Pending	Terminated
2013	65	23 35.38%	3 4.62%	6 9.23%	24 36.92%	9 13.85%	0 0.00%
2014	19	6 31.58%	3 15.79%	0 0.00%	2 10.53%	8 42.11%	0 0.00%

Devolved Agencies of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao

Year	Target	Status of Physical Accomplishment					
		Completed	Ongoing	Procurement	Preparatory	Not Yet Started / Pending	Terminated
2012	6	2 ¹⁵ 33.33%	4 66.67%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%	0 0.00%
2013	349 ¹⁶	13 3.72%	321 91.98%	0 0.00%	2 0.57%	13 3.72%	0 0.00%
2014	34	0 0.00%	22 64.71%	3 8.82%	0 0.00%	9 26.47%	0 0.00%

¹⁴ Projects are completed using funds of NEA'S Sitio Electrification Project (SEP) or Barangay Line Extension Program (BLEP)

¹⁵ Construction of WPC in Lanao del Sur is already complete and is ready for turn-over; the remaining 20% of the fund is yet to be released upon liquidation

¹⁶ Increase in the target is due to identification and validation of sites leading to increase in number of units per project type.